

# Newport



# Mercury.

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eration of the Proprietors) until arrears are paid.

## Agriculture.

**GRAFTING.**—The first thing to be con- sidered is the proper time for cutting scions, which may be done at any time after the leaves have fallen in Autumn until the buds begin to expand in the Spring. Fine, thrifty, straight-grown shoots of the last year's growth are the proper scions to be cut as the buds upon the last year's growth will grow young shoots while those upon the second year's growth are blossom buds and will not make twigs. If the stock to be grafted is a small seedling—say half an inch in diameter or less—you should cut the scions that are from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and scions from one-eighth to three-eighths of an inch should be cut for stocks that are from five-eighths up to one and a half inches in diameter. It is best not to use scions the ends of which are below these sizes, as they are unsuitable to take the sap from the stocks and seldom, if ever, live. April is the proper time to graft all fruit except plums and cherries, and these should be done in March. Use a keen-edged knife for cutting and preparing grafts and cut your scions up into grafts about three and a half inches in length. To prepare a graft for setting, hold the scion in the left hand and your knife in your right; place the blade upon the scion about one and a half inches from its lower end, which should be held towards you; then draw it in a straight line, smooth and level, to the centre of the lower end. Then turn up the other side of the scion in your hand and cut it in precisely the same manner. One and a half inches of the lower end of the scion will then present the form of a flat wedge. Its upper part should have upon it two or three good buds. In grafting young trees from three to four feet high, they may as well be inserted about a foot above the ground. Trees that are five or six feet in height are generally grafted about three feet from the ground. In grafting large bearing trees, select from twenty-five to thirty of the most thrifty, straight, smooth-barked limbs from different parts of the top. Those which are about one or one and a half inches in diameter are to be preferred. At the point where you wish to insert the scion find a clear place, free from limbs, bruises or curls; then, with a fine sharp saw cut it off, leaving it square and level on the top; next, with your knife dress off the edge of the bark, which will be a little rough from the saw. Then take your splitting-knife, which should be very sharp, and split the stalk carefully down the centre. In doing this, be careful to divide the bark even and clear as you go, so that the edge of the bark on the wedge-like end of your scion will dovetail into it and make a nice, clean joint. Split in this way the stock one and a half inches, to correspond with the length you have the end of the scion. Then after making the split in the stock, and withdrawing the knife, you will need a little wedge made of hard wood, to crowd down the centre of the split and hold it open. Put your scion into the split, and let the wood on the outer edge of the scion set even with the wood on the split edge of the stock; or, in other words, set the wood of the scion just within the wood of the stock, for then the bark on the scion will meet the edge of the bark on the stock. Next press the scion down firmly into the stock, being very careful in the whole operation not to bruise the edges of the bark that meet between the scion and the stock. Then withdraw the wedge, and apply the grafting salve, spreading a coat of it about one-eighth of an inch in thickness over the end of the stock where it was sawed off. Fit it down nice and tight over the edges of the bark and around the scions; then spread a strip down each side, over the split in the stock, so that the whole aperture will be closed air-tight. This is necessary to prevent the sap from drying out and killing the scions. After the grafts are set, they should be looked to occasionally, as crevices will sometimes open between the bark and the salve, and let in the air. The best salve is made by melting over a slow fire, one pound of beeswax with six pounds of rosin in a pint of linseed oil. Then while warm spread, with a brush, the preparation on one side of a fine piece of cotton cloth, and cut in strips about half an inch wide. These waxed strips may also be used in budding trees, also for covering wounds on trees.

**HAY CAPS.**—Most farmers are doubtless aware that on an average one-fourth of the value of all hay gathered, is lost by its exposure to rain and heavy dews. This loss may be saved by simply being provided with a supply of hay caps. These are made of pieces of cotton sheeting, say a yard and a half square, with the torn edges hemmed, and a loop of tape or string sewed upon each corner. They would be rendered more effective if slightly coated with oil; or by dipping in water made quite milky with chalk, or whitening, and after drying dipping them into alum water. If prepared in the latter manner they will shed water quite freely.

## Selected Tale.

The following tale is one of many related in "Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon" just published by De Witt & Davenport, New York:

**An Incident in Northern Practice.**

Ill-clad poverty, numbed with cold, alone was abroad that winter's night, as the white snow fleeced the hardened ground. But never mind earth's cold bosom, the rich man's heart doth warm him, and makes him merry, however blows the wind or rages the storm. Shiver, shiver on, beggar-poor! Ye have no hearts. Hungry stomach and chilly skin belong to such as you. Kindly impulse nor feeling are thine! Starvation and sense dulling cold alone belong to you!

Winter night! hast thou no tongue to tell how spiritless poverty cowers beneath thy frozen breath, and vainly wraps its icy blood in tattered rags? Canst thou not enter the summered air of earth's favored children, and teach a lesson to them?

Through the crunching snow trudged a weary boy, with arms basket upon his shivering arm. From his figure, he seemed not over ten years old; but his face was so wan and sad, that it was difficult to tell how many year-brights the beggar child had seen. Summer clothes were still upon him; a tattered woollen comforter was the only winter article he wore.

Light yet enough remained with the snow's reflection to discern every outline of chimney and housetop, against the milky sky. A gay carriage rolled noiselessly on, with a beautiful girl well wrapped in fur and cape, whilst the snow was dashed from the rapid wheels like a white dust. She saw the weary, thin-clad boy, as he stopped, with his head bent aside to the flake-burdened blast, to gaze on the smoking horses as they plunged through the fast deepening crust. The window was let down. She threw a coin to the boy—it sank from her warm hand deep into the snow! It might have brought bread and a cheering faggot; but the smitten child never got it; the snow closed over it, whilst the blast grew keener. Trudge, trudge on, weary boy, life is a God-lesson!

Fire and lamplight gleamed through window pane and wide open door, as the gay girl leaped from the carriage step—health glowed as warmly from her bright cheek. The snow melted as it fell on her upturned face: on the beggar boy it would have lain as on a corpse—life blood had ceased to warm it. Alas, for the beggar poor!

From lowly cot to palace-house, the snow lay unbroken—not a sound broke on the night; the very watch-dogs were hid in some place secure from cold. The wind alone was abroad howling its wintry dirge through leaf-stripped tree and hedge—Still the snow fell and drifted in ridge-like heaps—landmark and road-cut were all gone. None could tell where the poor man's lot or rich man's grounds began or ended; like in the grave, their claims were one.

The beggar-boy trod on through drift and dark, ere he returned, more weary as the night gathered on. Thus it is ever with the humble poor; their load lightens not, though life lessens! No light nor warming hearth—things that make house a home—were there to welcome the wandering boy. He placed his basket upon a bench. A wick still struggled to light the wretched apartment, as it flickered in the deep socket. An old woman lay asleep in the corner, covered with rug and rags. The boy approached and touched her face with his cold fingers—they were colder than the blood of starved age! Their chill aroused her. Another light was placed in the socket and a few dried leaves with shavings, were put beneath some rotten and water soaked bark, to warm the frozen fragments that unwilling charity had given; and thus wrinkled age and wasted youth-life broke fast.

The clock had just struck two, as I was summoned to the house of Mrs. T—. The same carriage that in the evening had borne the beautiful girl, awaited at my door, with its impatient horses snorting against the frosted air. In a few minutes, I entered the house. Mrs. T—met me in the hall; her face was deadly pale and her manner much excited. Her at times singular nervousness had struck me, at my former visits, whenever her daughter ailed. She now informed me that her dear darling Emily was very ill with high fever.

The young girl lay with her head turned aside upon the pillow, her golden brown hair scattered in wild profusion upon its white cover, whilst the nurse was gently moistening the palm of her outstretched hand. The pulse was beating wildly at the wrist and temples, which were scorching hot; fever heat glowed from her lustrous eyes. As I kept my finger on the pulse, and watched the expression of my young patient's countenance, something seemed to whisper—it was not from any regular reasoning from the symptoms—that mind had much to do in this over-action of matter.

Whilst the nurse held the candle to her face, the traces of dried tears shone on her suffused cheek. "Heart-ache surely is here," I said to myself.

The mother watched my countenance with a painful solicitude. A faint harshness of expression gave a certain rigidity to her features, which were still very beautiful. There was something in the whole appearance of my patient that excited my curiosity in the case. Some eight or ten hours had only passed since she had thrown the snow-claimed alms to the beggar-boy, and now never was running riot through every artery in her body.

Silently seating myself at the bedside, after administering a cooling draught, I watched for the changes that might ensue. The snow continued to fall, and was driven clinking against the double window casements. A comfortable fire burned on the hearth, casting long shadows on the floor and walls. The young girl dozed, but now and then started from her short fevered sleep with eyes wildly open. Once or twice a deep sob escaped her lips, and a few words, unintelligible to the ear, were uttered. After a time, she slumbered more calmly. I placed my finger gently on her wrist; the pulse had lost much of its increased strength and frequency. I was now satisfied that this sudden incursion of fever originated from some violent mental cause.

Her mother sat near the fire, its blaze lighting up every feature of her once beautiful face, which still remained very pale. In all my intercourse with Mrs. T—, I had never had so prolonged an opportunity of examining in detail the expression of her countenance. The longer I gazed on her the more satisfied I became that she had not passed through life without a history.

A few vague rumors had floated relative to her history; that a strange delirium of her husband had taken place, and that he was afterwards found drowned in a river near his house, and that by his death Mrs. T—had become possessed of an immense estate. These tales, however, had soon subsided, and as her means were large and her charities ample, the gossips of the town quietly dropped the past and speculated on the future, as all respectable gossips should do.

The longer I scanned her features, which at times became almost fierce, and varied with the thoughts that seemed crowding her memory, the more I was satisfied that this woman, generally so stately and self-possessed, had passed a stormy life at some period when her passions were under less restraint than now. The voice of the fevered girl diverted her thoughts; a few words were murmured, and then the lips pressed tremblingly together, and a tear flowed and ran off her cheek. Suddenly starting up in the bed, and threading her long curling hair with her slender fingers, she exclaimed, in a wild, delirious tone:

"It cannot be true. Oh, mother—tell me, mother!"

Mrs. T—fairly leaped to the bedside, and placing her hand over her daughter's mouth, exclaimed, with affrighted gesture:

"What is it—what do you mean? My God, doctor, she raves!"

The young girl fell back on her pillow. The mother stood trembling and pale by the bed, a nameless terror depicted on every feature. Turning to me, in a quick, restless voice, she bade me give her a quieting draught—"anything that would keep her from raving." The room was not more than comfortably warm, yet the perspiration stood upon the excited mother's forehead like a thick dew. "Conscience," I thought to myself, "must lie here."

In the course of an hour, the sufferer slumbered heavily; her breathing was hurried and oppressed; the fever heat had increased, and her moanings were more constant.

Day was just breaking as I left my young patient to return home. The snow was still falling. The traces of wheels, made during the night, were nearly effaced. As I looked out of the carriage window, I saw a small boy struggling, knee-deep, in the unbroken snow. It was the poor beggar-child, thin-clad, as of yesterday, with his pale cheek as white as the snow he toiled through. I called to the coachman to stop, as we were passing the child. "Where are you going?" I exclaimed, "in this cold winter morning, my poor boy?"

He raised his large, dark eyes to my face; my heart grieved at their look of utter hopelessness, as he simply answered, "To beg for myself and old grandma."

"Are you not very cold in those thin clothes?" I asked. His little teeth chattered as he answered, "I am very cold, sir."

about his neck, as though in protection against the bitter cold; his large black eyes, with their long lashes; the chiselled outline of his nose and mouth; these all struck me that somewhere I had seen a face that strikingly resembled his. Poor boy! beauty was his only possession!

At breakfast, a letter was handed me which summoned me immediately to one of my children who lay ill at a distant town. Before leaving, I wrote a hurried note to Mrs. T—, stating the cause of my sudden departure, desiring that she would call in, during my absence, another physician. The young girl's fate, and the beggar boy's sad face, were almost forgotten during the journey, in my own cares.

On the sixth day after, I again found myself at home. My first thought was for my poor Emily. I dreaded to ask—there was something whispering at my heart that all was not well.

My suspense was not long; a messenger had just left stating that the dear girl was fast falling, and that her physicians had pronounced her laboring under typhus fever. My God! how my heart sank as the words fell on my ear. I had dreaded the mistake as I left. Alas! how many have fallen by the name of a disease, and not by the disease itself! When will medical men learn to cast aside the shackles, fastened in ignorance, and which have so long clogged their progress? Thank God the time is not far distant when the wretched nosological works of the superannuated will have ceased to be read, and the dust of neglect consign them to a merited grave.

Read these times, ponderous in error, and one would be led to believe that disease consisted of an excess of vitality!

After a hurried meal, I drove rapidly to Mrs. T—'s. The weather had again turned intensely cold; the icy road cracked beneath my horses' feet. The only green thing showing was where here and there the wind had blown the snow caps from the stunted cedar tops. Earth looked arrayed for the grave.

The house-door was quietly opened by a servant; in another minute I stood in Emily's chamber. The mantle was crowded with numerous vials; the close atmosphere of the room sickened me. Daylight still sufficient to discern objects was admitted through a partly opened blind. My step was so light that no one perceived my entrance. By the bedside with her head bowed down over one of her daughters' pale hands, which she held in both her own, sat the wretched mother. It seemed to me as though ten years had passed over her faded and care worn countenance; her hair had become gray! I could not move—my heart stood still.

On the young girl's temples, dark, round, blue marks with crossed gashes, showed that the fatal cups had been at their work; the left arm, exposed by the withdrawn sleeve of her night dress, was bandaged at the elbow—blood also had been taken from the arm! Oh, God! how my heart ached. The doom of the sweet sufferer had been thus surely sealed. Fatal error! The excitement of the brain had been mistaken for inflammation.

I approached the bed; for the first time the desolate mother heard my step, and turning quickly she sprang from the chair, and placing her hands on my shoulders, she bowed her head on my chest. She sobbed wildly, as though her heart would break.

"Look, look, doctor, would you have known her? Oh God! she is leaving me—save her, save her!"

She sank fainting on the floor. We gently raised her, and bore her to her own chamber. In a few minutes, I returned to my patient's room. She turned her head languidly towards me, while her right hand moved as if to take mine—How dry the palm was! Her color had faded away; the round moulded cheeks were sunken; her eyes seemed double their natural size, and of a deeper color; the mouth was seemingly swollen whilst the lips parted sluggishly from the dark, crust-covered teeth. With great effort she said: "Oh! I am glad you have come back to me—do try to save me!"

Poor child! her dark tongue was so thick and dry that her words were scarcely intelligible. I felt her pulse; it was very rapid, and the blood felt thin like water in the easily-compressed vein. Death was at its work in the young and innocent!

Sending the nurse from the room, I quickly took the young girl's hand within my own. "Emily," I said to her, "do you really wish to live?" "Yes, yes," she distinctly murmured. "I am very young, too young to die!" "Then, dear child, tell me, what has shocked your nervous system so terribly—tell me."

With strength that startled me, she searched under the mattress side, and placed a small note in my hand. It was slightly discolored, as though by time. I opened it; the date was over twelve years back. It ran—

"When you receive this, Mrs. T—, my career will have ended. By my death you inherit all. Let my unborn child have its just legal claims. Your child 'Emily,' take to your home, as though it were an adopted orphan. Let not her youth be blighted by the knowledge of her useless birth. I forgive you. Adieu for ever—H. T."

again. There mother left me a long time and when she came back—Oh, doctor, I can speak no more; do give me something to strengthen me, and I will yet try to live."

A cordial was administered by my own hands, and in short time sleep came over her. Night again closed in; the wind had gone down as the sun set. Another night of cold was ushered in. Woe to the poor! Woe to the hungry and fireless!

The wretched mother still retained her room. By nightwatch, and fast, and heart-corroding memories, her energies had been suddenly snapped. Pride and passion, so long her friends, had now deserted her, leaving every heat-sprong deeply laid-graven on her faded countenance. In all my life I had never seen such a wreck! The proud look of self-possession was gone; suppliant dejection filling every feature; the haughty carriage bowed beneath a weight; as though long years had robbed the muscles of their strength and plant mould. Her voice, but of late so charged with repressed impulse, was now low, and every word spoken with a melancholy slowness, that but too often became the forerunner of some great life-change.

As I entered late in the evening, I found her sitting in an easy-chair near the fire. A small private secretary had been brought from the library to her chamber; its lid was down, and, as I seated myself aside from a package of tied letters a sealed parcel and placed it in my hand.

"Read this, doctor, at your leisure—My pilgrimage of time is high ended—You will judge how great my sin, and how severe my punishment has been. I ask no forgiveness, for there will be none left to forgive me. But clarity of feeling I beg from you; for I would not like to die knowing that you would retain a severity of thought against one who, however erring, had paid the forfeit by great suffering."

She spoke for some minutes longer, in the same low, distinct voice. Well I know her heart was high crushed! I soon left her and sought her daughter's chamber. How still every thing seemed! The very candle with its long flame parted by the thickened wick-char, seemed not to flicker as it burnt on! I looked at the bed; the sweet girl lay with both hands crossed upon her bosom, as though in prayer. An orange-blossom had dropped from her grasp and lay neglected by her side. Her life-hand never touched it more. I placed its stem gently back in her palm; for Death had claimed her as his bride!

A wild, piercing shriek sounded through the house; the erring mother now knew that she was alone in the world!

Whilst the shrouding of the dead took place I retired to my room in the house, and opened the sealed package. It briefly told its tale of sin and sorrow. How from first love Emily was the fruit; and how unknown to all, the child had been secreted. That about three years after the birth, she was married to Harold T—, whom she never loved; and how, by a singular accident, the knowledge of her trespass was made known to him. That after violently cursing her, he left her, and was shortly found drowned. That the letter so fatal to Emily had accidentally dropped from her secretary, and was picked up by her, unknown to the mother till the day before my return, when she missed it. It then spoke of the birth of a male child after T—'s death, and that seized with an insane fury, she had resolved he should never inherit the father's name and wealth; and how, through the connivance of a nurse, it was placed, with a sum of money at a beggar's door, and a dead child laid beside her in its stead. That before sending the infant away, she had his father's initials tattooed on its left arm. All trace of the child had been lost; the beggar woman had died, and another had taken it. At length her heart had reproached her, but search had been made in vain.

As I read this tale of crime and repentance, memory traces out the features of the beggar-boy, as he stood shivering in the deep snow before me. Like a sudden light, it burst upon me; the features that had so tormented my memory to recall were those of the unhappy mother. Quickly I walked to Mrs. T—'s room; she was not there. I entered Emily's; the mother was clasping her daughter's shrouded body, weeping as though her heart would break. Gently bearing her back to her own chamber, I informed her that perhaps another child long lost might be restored to her. She listened as one bewildered. I then informed her of my adventure with the beggar-boy.

It was hardly day-dawn as I entered the carriage. My breath froze against the window-panes. After a few minutes the horses stopped before the wretched snow-covered hovel. Not a word answered the footman's repeated knocks. I opened the carriage door and placed my hand on the latch; the door opened; it was neither locked nor barred; for no thief would enter there. In the corner lay a bundle of rags with some straw apparently used for a bed, but it was unoccupied. Near the fireplace, where naught but a little ashes and well-charred bark remained, half-reclining in a large wooden chair, lay the beggar-boy. His cap had fallen on the ground, and his dark curling hair fell clustering over his extended arm as he lay dead rested on it. He had seemingly fallen asleep the night before, for his thin summer clothes were on, and his basket full filled with the fragments of broken feasts, remained untouched at his feet. I put my hand upon his beautiful head; it was icy cold! Quickly pushing back the hair from his cheek, the unmistakable evidence of death met my eye. He had apparently fallen asleep weeping, for a tear lay frozen between the long lashes!

We raised the stiffened corpse of the ill-fated youth, and tearing away the thin sleeve from his left arm, the letters H. T. were discovered in light blue points. Deserted, famished, and frozen, Death had claimed the lone boy before he knew a mother's love.

## Historical.

MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND.

1663.

THE CHARTER

Granted by King CHARLES II.

corporations within this our kingdom of England; and again to alter, revoke, annul or pardon, under their common seal, or otherwise, such fines, mulcts, imprisonments, sentences, judgments and condemnations, as shall be thought fit; and to direct, rule, order and dispose of, all other matters and things, and particularly that which relates to the making of purchases of the native Indians, as to them shall seem meet; whereby our said people and inhabitants, in the said plantations, may be so religiously, peaceably and civilly governed, as that, by their good life and orderly conversation, they may win and invite the native Indians of the country to the knowledge and obedience of the only true God, and Saviour of mankind; willing, commanding and requiring, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, ordaining and appointing, that all such laws, statutes, orders and ordinances, instructions, impositions and directions, as shall be so made by the governor, deputy-governor, assistants and free-men, or such number of them as aforesaid, and published in writing, under their common seal, shall be carefully and duly observed, kept, performed and put in execution, according to the true intent and meaning of the same. And these our letters patent, or duplicate or exemplification thereof, shall be to all and every such officer, superior or inferior, from time to time, for the putting of the same orders, laws, statutes, ordinances, instructions and directions, in due execution, against us, our heirs and successors, a sufficient warrant and discharge. And further, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, establish and ordain, that yearly, once in the year forever hereafter, namely, the aforesaid Wednesday in May, and at the town of Newport, or elsewhere, if urgent occasion do require, the governor, deputy-governor, and assistants of the said company, and other officers of the said company, or such of them as the General Assembly shall think fit, shall be, in the said General Court or Assembly to be held from that day or time, newly chosen for the year ensuing, by such greater part of the said Company, for the time being, as shall be then and there present; and if it shall happen that the present governor, deputy-governor and assistants, by these presents appointed, or any such as shall hereafter be newly chosen into their rooms, or any of them, or any other the officers of the said Company, shall die or be removed from his or their several offices or places before the said general day of election (whom we do hereby declare, for any misdemeanor or default, to be removable by the Governor, assistants and company, or such greater part of them, in any of the said public courts, to be assembled as aforesaid) that then, and in every such case, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor, deputy-governor, assistants and company aforesaid, or such greater part of them, so to be assembled as is aforesaid, in any their assemblies, to proceed to a new election of one or more of their company, in the room or place, rooms or places, of such officer or officers, so dying or removed, according to their directions; and immediately upon and after such elections made of such governor, deputy-governor, assistant or assistants, or any other officer of the said company, in manner and form aforesaid, the authority, office, and power, before given to the former governor, deputy-governor, and other officers so removed, in whose stead and place new shall be chosen, shall, as to him and them, and every of them, respectively, cease and determine; Provided always, and our will and pleasure is, that as well such as are by these presents appointed to be the present governor, deputy-governor and assistants, of the said Company, as those that shall succeed them, and all other officers to be appointed and chosen as aforesaid, shall, before the undertaking the execution of the said offices and places respectively, give their solemn engagement, by oath, or otherwise, for the due and faithful performance of their duties in their several offices and places, before such person or persons as are by these presents hereafter appointed to take and receive the same (that is to say) the said Benedict Arnold, who is herein before nominated and appointed the present Governor of the said company, shall give the aforesaid engagement before William Brenton, or any two of the said assistants of the said company; unto whom we do by these presents give full power and authority to require and receive the same; and the said William Brenton, who is hereby before nominated and appointed the present deputy-governor of the said Company, shall give the aforesaid engagement before the said Benedict Arnold, or any two of the said assistants of the said company; unto whom we do by these presents give full power and authority to require and receive the same; and the said William Brenton, who is hereby before nominated and appointed the present deputy-governor of the said Company, shall give the aforesaid engagement before the said Benedict Arnold, or any two of the said assistants of the said company; unto whom we do by these presents give full power and authority to require and receive the same; and the said William Brenton, who is hereby before nominated and appointed the present deputy-governor of the said Company, shall give the aforesaid engagement before the said Benedict Arnold, or any two of the said assistants of the said company; 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It would seem from the late news from England that the editors of the *London Times* are in a very unsettled state of mind—least they convey the impression that matters are not going on very pleasantly at home, owing to the troubles that have recently been caused by the efforts of the United States to force upon the world a peace, and that they are therefore pressed for some object on which to vent their spleen. Thus it is that they give expression to their ill feelings by offering to quarrel with friends and foes. From the columns of the "Thunder" we learn for the first time that the United States are sending out filibustering expeditions to take possession of not only Cuba, but actually to invade Ireland—expeditions "composed of the worst sort of American Society" and wholly beyond the control of the general government. And the fleet of heavily armed vessels is sent upon the American coast "because we see no hope of finding in the United States a Government capable of preventing its citizens from waging private war on their own account against the best friends and truest allies of the great republic." And then comes the threat: "We desire above all things a continuance of peace, but if it is the determination of any large portion of the people of the United States to force war upon us, we shall know how to meet and repel it, without relaxing for an instant our grip on the throat of the reeling and tottering giant of the North."

Perhaps it would be invidious to ask whether it was England or France that seized the giant by the throat, but we may at least congratulate ourselves by expressing the conviction that the *Times*, seeing the country sorely straitened without knowing how to remedy the evil, express only its own feelings, and that its opinions on matters relating to this country are not endorsed by any party in England. Indeed, the discussions of all the obnoxious leaders on America that have recently appeared in the *Times* might be left to the English press, which has already denounced that paper and its intemperate language. But one thing is certain: its gaseous will have no effect upon this side of the water.

There may have been a time, when Jonathan was very sensitive, that such vituperations would have called forth a taunting reply, followed by the most serious results; but the boy has grown to manhood, and, confident in his strength, he good humoredly brushes aside the gnats that flutter about his rump, and chuckles as he thinks his coppers, whistles contentedly as he surveys the territory around him that must be annexed, and while with one eye he looks at "the old folks at home," with the other he measures Cuba and its resources and calculates the chances of obtaining it the easiest, with balls of iron, or slugs gold.

The Liverpool *Times*, after severe strictures on the article referred to, remarks:—

"Lord Palmerston, if the truth were known, would be delighted to see the power of the *Times* crippled, and we can readily conceive that his lordship was extremely when he read this article in its pages. If the American public will regard the production which has called forth these remarks as a clever and spicy newspaper article, which appeared in an organ long renowned for its literary power and impetuosity, but with which we will venture to say the Executive had no more to do than the American Minister himself, they will take it for what it is worth—for anything they like, except the delicately expressed opinion of the British Cabinet and people."

And the London correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, thus sums up the whole matter:—

"This steamer carries out the Times of yesterday, with a leader upon the recent increase of the British squadron on the North American station, that has caused a profound feeling of indignation on the part of Americans here, and a feeling of curiosity and insecurity amongst the English at Lloyd's and in 'Change.' The latter do not know what to expect next. As the paper in question must cause great agitation and excitement in the United States, if indeed the people are not already in all the turmoil and uneasiness of a war fever, I write to tell you the real state of affairs, which is entirely the reverse of what the *Times* asserts, and is a quarrel between the American administration and Lord Palmerston's Ministry—a quarrel that might lead to the most serious results, left to the hands of the present Cabinet and British Ministry to settle, but which will ultimately be arranged by the people of the two countries."

Early in September, Mr. Buchanan received from the State department positive instructions to insist upon an immediate cessation on the part of the British government with the American construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. This, as you know, involved an abandonment of Retan and other points which the British government claim they have a right to retain by the terms of the treaty in question. This preposterous demand was unfortunately made at the very time Palmerston and his colleagues were triumphant over the fall of Sebastiani—to them a double victory over the Russians and their political opponents at home. Flushed with success, they returned an insolent reply that they would not give an inch, and would send a force to the American coast that would convince us of the hopelessness of any attempt to take them. This fleet, to the surprise of all, did not move. The fleet, has sailed within a fortnight, probably with strict orders to act on the defensive only, as Palmerston knows that aggressive measures against the United States would drive him from office within a week after the assembling of Parliament."

The Cleveland *Herald* makes known the fact that it has in use a folding machine, driven by steam and self-regulating, which does all the folding of papers with the greatest "neatness and dispatch." The machine will fold at the rate of twenty-five hundred per hour, and it will fold it so its work more perfect than it can be done by human hands. Folding boys average about two hundred an hour, thus, allowing one boy as feeder, this machine saves the labor of at least eleven boys, and does not make the noise of one of them.

Nicaragua has a new ruler in General WALKER, whose march into the territory was crowned with success and he has succeeded to the general command. It is declared that peace now prevails and that the government party has succeeded to the powers that be; but how long this state of things will last, is very uncertain. Emigrants are invited to come in and join, and promises are held out for a better state of things than has been known in that quarter, so often disturbed by revolutions and outbreaks.

The spoils of war are to be divided among the allies, and to arrive at a just division is to base it upon the number of men in each army. Nothing is said about the Turks in the matter, so it is likely they will get neither pigeon or crow. The inventory enumerates three thousand eight hundred guns of different calibre, six steam engines, eighteen or nineteen thousand balls, bombshells, anchors, chains, rigging of all kinds, &c., &c.

The Scientific American is urging the importance of more attention to wetting bricks for buildings, not only for safety, but also for greater durability. A wall twelve inches thick, built of good mortar with bricks well soaked, is stronger in every respect than one sixteen inches thick, built dry. This has repeatedly been shown to be correct, but builders do not always heed it, although it is to be presumed that they are acquainted with the fact.

A calculation has been made of the exact indemnity which Russia ought to pay to the allies for defraying the expenses of the war, and it amounts to three hundred and fifty millions of francs per annum, or eleven and one-half francs per second! How will it be if Russia comes off victorious and looks to the allies for indemnity?

The Imperialists at Canton, at the last accounts, were still busy with the execution of the rebels. As many as ten thousand have been got rid of, and the work goes on at the rate of seven and eight hundred a day. Some have been skinned alive, and some cut into small pieces.

The London *Builder* proposes to roof the house in that city with glass and form them into gardens, smoking-rooms, or observatories. It is said that glass roofs would be warmer and more air-tight than wood or slate.

There is still much cholera in Italy, and distress and crime follow in its steps.

DEDICATION.—We are requested to give notice, that the dedication of the Methodist Episcopal Mission Chapel, corner of Thames and Brewery streets, will take place on Thursday evening, the 22d inst., at 7 o'clock.

We understand the renovation of this building is most thorough and complete. The chapel, which is 35x22, and fitted with 41 seats, (removed from the Spring Street Church), and most conveniently arranged, will seat nearly 200 persons—about as many as can be expected regularly to attend. It is fitted for gas, and makes a most comfortable and inviting appearance. The room for the Sabbath school is on the 2d story, (the entrance to which is from Brewery street), with a room in the northeast corner, and another in the northeast corner, each about 10x8, intended for infant and bible classes. There are also fitted for gas, and can be used, even for lectures or for other occasions. All the rooms are well and tastefully painted and papered; and, also, properly ventilated and warmed. We understand the expense amounts to about \$500, about two thirds of which has been paid by the members of the Methodist Church and congregation, the rest (except \$200, which the Trustees are endeavoring to raise), has been contributed by members of other communions, and by those benevolent of our fellow-citizens who have sympathized in the movement by the urgent necessity which existed for its immediate use. When we consider the limited means of the Methodist Church and congregation, we cannot but express our surprise at the amount they have paid; and, when we reflect that the Episcopalians and Congregationalists are both erecting large and expensive churches, at about equal distances north and south of this, we cannot but admire the paternal spirit which has been exhibited by them on this occasion. Indeed, the enterprise so generously patronized by the citizens, as a whole, is evidence of an enlarged philanthropy and reflecting much credit upon the city.

The dedication sermon will be by the Rev. O. N. Brooks, the missionary in charge, appointed by the Providence Conference, at their late session in this city. They solicit a full attendance and a generous collection.

There appears to be a tone of depression in the last news from St. Petersburg that would lead to the conviction that the allies have been more successful than the Russians are willing to admit. The footing obtained at Kinburn has had the most marked effect, and strong fears were entertained that Nicholas would be attacked and his immense dock yards burnt. The anxiety felt by the royal family for the result is openly talked of, and this has had its influence upon the public. The new levy is calculated to have produced thirty thousand men: Poland and the Grand Duchy of Finland have already been drained. But however unsatisfactory the result of the recent battles to the Russians, there seems to be a determination on their part to carry on the war at any cost, and the end of the contest is not yet. Sweden will probably have to take a decided stand for or against Russia before long. Thus far she has maintained a neutrality, but the king has appeared more and more disposed every day to adhere to the policy of the Western Powers, so much so that an Envoy Extraordinary has been sent from St. Petersburg to counterbalance the constantly growing influence of the Ministers of England and France; while another agent states that Baron Kono-Bonsa's mission to Paris was as bearer of the King's ultimatum as to the conditions he requires as the price of his throwing up his neutrality and declaring against Russia. This it would appear, as they say in the Mississippi, that "things is mixed."

There must have been something very defective in the bridges on the Pacific railroad, for three of them have gone to ruin, and what is still more to be deplored, the accidents have been attended by a considerable loss of life. Accounts that we have seen state that they were made of light materials and wholly unsuited to bear the great weight for which they were designed, and in no way fitted to withstand the frosts to which they would be exposed. We have accidents by fire and water caused by steamboats, but these are less frequent, owing to the loud complaints of the public; it is hard if we are to be exposed to a new danger just as we have in part provided against one old and well known.

We were visited with a very severe rain storm Monday night, and much water must have fallen. During a greater part of the previous week the weather had been very unsettled, and this was the clearing up shower. After a storm we might reasonably have expected colder weather with high wind from the westward, the wind came from that quarter, but it was mild and temperate and Jack Frost seems still in doubt whether to pack a wild or tame Thanksgiving. On Monday a friend informed us that he had that morning picked a dandelion flower in his garden, in full bloom.

We are pleased to learn that the growing popularity (so richly deserved) of the Boston *Journal*, has compelled the publishers to order one of Hor's six cylinder flat presses, capable of printing fifteen thousand copies an hour, at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. For a few years past the *Journal* has been printed on a four cylinder press, which is no longer capable of performing the necessary amount of work. The *Journal* is popular wherever it is circulated, and we wish it continued success.

We learn from the *Chronicle* that Boston harbor is alive with lobsters, believed to be the progeny of those small and feeble creatures thrown overboard as worthless by the lobstermen. Last year some were taken at Chelsea Bridge, and they are now very numerous in that vicinity. They are easily taken with scoop nets.

MR. ELMIE SMITH, of Sunderland, Franklin Co., Mass., gives the yield of broom corn from one acre and nine rods, as cultivated the past season, at one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and thirty cents, from which deducting thirty-eight and a half dollars for expense of cultivating and he has a clear profit of ninety dollars and eighty cents.

The body of JOHN NIGHTINGALE was found on Monday morning in Spring street, near Lee Avenue, and no evidence coming before the Coroner that would convey the impression that he had been foully dealt with, a verdict of death by the "Visitation of God" was rendered by the jury. The deceased was an Englishman by birth.

The male population of Rhode Island is one hundred and twenty-four thousand, with three hundred and nine criminals, or one in four hundred; the foreign population is twenty-seven thousand, with two hundred and eighty-seven criminals, or one in ninety-four.

Birmingham, Eng., uses not less than one thousand ounces of fine gold weekly, equivalent to some hundred thousand dollars annually. At the present time the consumption of fine gold and silver in Europe and the United States is estimated at fifty millions of dollars annually.

The total value of the imports into New Orleans for the year ending August 30th was \$117,106,923, and of domestic production received at that port \$134,235,735. The total value of all the products received at New Orleans from the interior for the last fourteen years amounts to \$1,224,385,520.

The customs revenue of the United States for the first quarter of the fiscal year, ending September 30th was fourteen and a half millions, or four millions less than the corresponding quarter of last year.

The officers and crew of the U. S. steamer *Saratoga*, now in the Mediterranean, contributed five hundred dollars to the Norfolk sufferers, which sum has been transmitted.

Punch says that "baby shows" had their origin in the vulgar brain of a greedy American quack.—Where's BARNUM?

A new periodical of the character of the London *Athenaeum*, is talked of in New York, and will shortly make its first appearance.

## OUR BOOK TABLE.

*Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon.* De W. H. Davenport, New York. C. E. Hammett, Jr., Newport. 1 vol., 12 mo., pp. 407. Wherever the *Scenes* have been read, we have no doubt that the copy of the above work, which is the pen of Dr. Dixon, the talented editor of that spicy quarterly, "We have often spoken of the *Scenes* as one of the most vigorous and independent periodicals in the country, and as one likely to do much good in exposing the evil practices of legalized quackery. These "Scenes" are full of spirit, and will captivate any reader. As a specimen we refer the reader to a selection from its pages on the outside of this day's paper; adding that the slight throw into this short sketch pervades the whole volume. The work is got up with great care and the illustrations are from the pencil of Darley—the leading designer in the United States.

*Godley's Lady's Book*, for December, is early at hand, and lacks not for attractions, and promises for the coming year, all of which, as in times gone by, will undoubtedly be fulfilled. The most beautiful feature of the present number is Crochet Patterns, executed in crimson and gold. Besides these there is a great variety of embellishments, plain and colored. The illustrated article is on the manufacture of needles. The author of "Aloose" promises a new novel, in parts, for next year.

Dr. Kane's personal narrative of the recent Arctic expedition is to be published by Messrs. Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia. It will comprise two large 8vo. volumes, including a variety of scientific papers, maps, and several hundred engravings from daguerotypes of Arctic scenery. The manuscript is in a forward state, the greatest portion having been prepared while huddled in by the ice, and during the passage home.

*The Ladies' Wreath*, for November, has been received from the enterprising publishers, who are prepared to give to their readers in the forthcoming volume, a series of articles, both instructive and entertaining, and the whole will be embellished with the full quota of plates, large and small.

*Littell's Living Age*, for the week, has selections from Bentley's Miscellany, The Press, British Quarterly, Chambers' Journal, Athenaeum, Punch, &c.; besides many short articles of fiction and poetry, and all good and worthy of attention.

A LADY WHO WAS PRESENT AT THE BATTLE OF SARATOGA.—Mrs. Margaret Martin, who is at present stopping at the residence of her grandson, in this city, is 98 years of age. She is one of the few remarkable women of the Revolution, who took part in the memorable occurrences of the struggle for American independence. Her husband, Gilbert Martin, was a sergeant in the army of Gates, and was engaged in the battle of Saratoga. Mrs. Martin, then a very young woman, was on the field during both struggles constituting this battle, and terminating in the defeat of the splendid army which Burgoyne had transported with such immense labor and expense from Canada, confidently anticipating that he would be able with it to divide the army of the patriots, and secure Sir Henry Clinton in the possession of the Southern line of defenses.

Mrs. Martin represents the struggle as most terrific. She says that toward evening, when Burgoyne, maddened by the consciousness that all his splendid schemes were about to be defeated, directed his feeble army of the patriots, the contestants stood within half musket range of each other, and poured in their deadly volleys, while whole files on either side fell in their tracks, and still neither gave one inch.

Toward evening, Mr. Martin was wounded in the shoulder, and while his wife was in the act of affixing a bandage, she herself was wounded in the hand. She says, "Gilbert sprang up like a chafed lion, 'Peggy,' said he, 'I'll go and teach those cowardly dogs better manners than to shoot at a woman,'—and I saw him no more till the fight was over."

Of such material were the men and women of the Revolution. We can readily imagine that the field of Saratoga was a strange place for those of the "softer sex." Mrs. Martin, however, has evidently been a woman of uncommon energy of character. Her frame still exhibits evidences of strength, and her eye sparkles as she recounts the deeds of that glorious day or speaks of "that coward Gates, who staid safe and sound all day in his tent, and cared not for the men who were falling like sheaves in the harvest."

One by one, the survivors and landmarks of the Revolution are fading away.

Troy Whig Gth.

NAVAL.—The *Journal of Commerce* has the following:—

"The U. S. sloop of war *Saratoga* is lying at Sandy Hook, provisioned for a cruise, and bound on a special mission to the West India Islands. Her precise destination is kept secret, but rumor says she is bound for St. Domingo.

The U. S. frigate *Potomac*, flag ship of the Home squadron, Commodore Paulding, and the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, are fitting out with all possible dispatch, and will soon leave the navy yard for the West Indies.

All three of these vessels are very effective. The two sloops have 180 men each and, the frigate 500 men. The officers and crews are aboard, and the ships are overhauling and taking in provisions and water.

SAD DEATH.—Captain Brotherton, of the sloop John Henry of this port, discovered on Thursday last a boat drifting about near the Light Boat in Long Island Sound. Upon approaching the boat, a man was found lying in it, to all appearance dead. The boat was taken in tow and carried to New London. Before arriving at the wharf, signs of life were discovered. Upon reaching the shore he was recognized and carried to his home, where he died in less than an hour. He proved to be Mr. John A. Smith, about seventy-five years of age. He went off fishing that morning, and is supposed to have been seized with a fit.—*Proc. Journal*.

MARRIAGE BY WHOLESALE.—On the 1st inst., a ceremony, as rare as it was interesting, took place at the house of Jesse Chapman, Esq. of Waterford, Oakland county, Michigan. His four sons, of ages between 20 & 30 and living in different parts of the State, made their appearance at the paternal mansion with lady accompaniment, and were followed by a clergyman who went to work and joined the whole quaternity in the bonds of matrimony, beginning at the oldest and leaving off at the least of age. After a social chat with the "old folks at home," the boys and girls started on their wedding tour. Such proceedings are rare.

WHAT RAILWAYS DO FOR FARMERS.—The Athens (Verm.) Post, shows what railways do for farmers. The farmers in three counties named, derive a clear profit this year alone on the single article of wheat, of more than \$200,000, from the railway. Their 400,000 bushels of wheat sell for \$200,000 more than it would have realized if there had been no railway to take it off.

Edward P. Buffington, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Fall River for the remainder of the present municipal year in place of Hon. James Buffington, resigned. Ex-Mayor Buffington is the member of Congress elected from the 2d District.

The Western Echo learns that the friends of the late Cromwell Whipple are circulating a subscription paper, to raise funds for the purpose of erecting a marble monument to his memory.

A FISH STORY.—A MONSTER FOUND IN NEW YORK BAY.—We were shown a fish on Friday of most singular shape that was caught by Mr. George Bowman, in Gowanus bay, one day last week. The animal is three feet two inches long, from mouth to tail, and two feet one inch from one fluke to the other. One of its peculiarities is the unusual size of the head and mouth—the latter being eleven inches in width and of sufficient depth to hold the blade of a shovel, which was thrust into it when first caught. Another peculiarity is the possession of two legs and feet about eight inches long which are situated just below the head, and when the animal was pulled on shore, the fishermen were astonished to see it open its mouth, and draw itself up on its legs and tail. The entire animal is small, and it is a matter of some wonder how the process of digestion is carried on. The lower jaw is furnished with a row of single teeth, about a sixteenth of an inch long, while those on the upper jaw are much smaller. The construction of the gills is also singular, there being only a small aperture near the fluke for the escapement of water. From the nature of the kidney, it is evident this fish is warm blooded, and brings forth its young alive, like the whale, though unlike the whale there is no provision for suckling its offspring. The gentleman to whom the fish was sold, Mr. J. L. Bode, No. 119 North William street, though well versed in ichthyology, and having a number of books on the subject to which he can refer, could find nothing at all like this strange fish. We commend this matter to the attention of the scientific for investigation. Mr. Bode would, no doubt be willing to show it to any committee of scientific gentlemen who might desire to see it.—*N. Y. Herald*.

"This is a very beautiful sight for a person with a refined taste," said Mrs. Partington at the agricultural show, looking at the big sheep, and addressing a tall young man by her side. He responded "yes'm"—Is that a hydraulic ram? she asked, with great simplicity, provoking a smile on the young man's face, and a loud laugh from outsiders, who were attracted by the black bonnet. The young man informed her that this was a long woolled sheep, from which very long yarn was spun. "Ah!" said she, "you are very kind; but can you tell me if the pope has sent any of his bulls over here to this show?" "No," said he, smiling tremulously, "but among the swine is a descendant of the great Bonapartes." Neither Mrs. Partington nor any one near knew what he meant, but he laughed loudly, and those outside laughed louder than he, much to his satisfaction. They laughed even louder when he found swinging from his button behind a tag bearing the inscription, "Vermont Bay," with age and weight given, but he didn't. And Ike was looking so innocently all the while, trying to make the ram sneeze by tickling his nose with a straw!

GENERAL SCOTT'S BACK PAY.—The Washington *Star*, from data which it has taken some pains to procure, estimates precisely how much Gen. Scott gains pecuniarily by the enactment of the Lieutenant-General bill. We give a synopsis of that estimate as follows:—The General's allowance in time of war was per month \$472. The pay of a Lieutenant-General for a month of thirty days is \$540. If the rations be doubled for commanding the army as provided by the act of 1842, there will be added per month \$240—making a total per month of thirty days \$780.

By the act of July 5, 1852, an additional ration is allowed for every five years service, which to an officer forty-five years in service, would be per month \$32.—The arrears to be paid Lieutenant-General Scott from the date of his present rank foot up \$31,304.92. In other quarters, however, we see it stated that the amount allowed General Scott by the Government is much less than he claims and is really entitled to.

PERCUSSION OR FULMINATING POWDER, as it is called, possesses such extraordinary power that it cannot be used as a projectile, there being no cannon capable of withstanding its force, it fired in any quantity at once. Sufficient to project a ball or bomb shell would completely shatter a cannon on the instant of explosion.

The fulminate is composed of nitric acid, extracted from sulphur, alcohol, or spirits of wine and mercury. The fall of a feather upon pure fulminating powder will sometimes cause it to explode. One ounce of it is more than enough for charging a thousand caps, the fulminate being mixed with a quarter of its weight of water and half its weight of gunpowder, and ground with a wooden muller on a marble slab. The terrific force of the article is owing to the concentration into a solid form of the elements of air in the immediate juxtaposition of combustible materials, which when fired, assume instantaneously the air, shape and bulk which, by the heat, developed at the instant of explosion, fearfully increased in size.—*Bost. Post*

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NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The steamship *Northern Light* arrived this forenoon, with dates from San Francisco to October 29. The *Northern Light* connected at San Juan with the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, which brought down about three hundred passengers but no specie, owing to the apprehended troubles at the Isthmus.

The steamer *Golden Age* left San Francisco six hours ahead of the *Sierra Nevada*, having on board the mails, a large number of passengers, and about two millions of specie.

We learn from the purser of the *Northern Light* that everything is quiet at the Isthmus, and that no farther trouble was apprehended.

Col. Walker, leader of the Democratic party in Nicaragua, had concluded a treaty of peace with the Chamorro party.

Col. Walker having declined the presidency in favor of Rivas, the latter was sworn into office on the 31st of October at Granada. Col. Walker was appointed commander-in-chief of the Nicaraguan forces, and Parker H. French, formerly of the Sacramento Tribune, has been appointed commissary of war.

Don Mateo Mayorga, formerly secretary of State, had been executed on the plaza, his party having fired into the California passengers on board the *Uncle Sam* and the *Star of the West* on their passages.

The people of Nicaragua appeared much pleased with the new order of things.

Col. Kinney was at Greytown, with only a dozen men some of whom were suffering from sickness. Simeon Fomester, of Salem, one of his party, had died. Gen. Walker's men were anxious to be allowed to drive Kinney and his men out of the country.

HOW TO BURN COAL.—Putting up stoves for fall and winter is an important duty now being performed by many. The high price of poor wood and the almost total absence of good, renders the use of coal a matter of economy. Hence anything relating to the manner of burning the precious mineral will be of service to some, if not all our readers. An Albany paper says:—

"There has been a great deal said and written on the true principle of burning coal. The art of burning coal is not yet properly understood as it ought to be. Too much coal is usually placed in the stove by which the draft is destroyed, and gases are imperfectly consumed. Stoves should be constructed with air-tight doors, and means of supplying air to the top of the coal fire as well as the bottom. The feed door should never be opened except to supply fuel. When open, of course, cold air rushes in and cools the sides of the stove, wasting coal. When too much air gets in at the draft-door and ash-pit, the draft is so strong that either your stove becomes too hot, or you open the feed-door to correct the evil—losing heat. When no air is supplied to the top of the fire, about half of your coal escapes as vapor, unburnt for want of air, without which combustion cannot be perfect. Small flues should be in the stove, to admit a stream of air heated by contact with the stove, and distributed to mix with the gas on the top of the fire."

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**LATER FROM EUROPE.**  
The Pacific arrived at New York Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.  
Extraordinary excitement has prevailed in England, amounting almost to a panic, on the subject of war with the United States.  
The London Times in a series of malicious editorials started the subject, which, exaggerated by the provincial press, speedily attained such dimensions, that Extra was issued, announcing that the American Minister had demanded his passports. This was contradicted by Mr. Buchanan.

**FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.**—The intelligence from the seat of war contains little that is really news. Correspondence is to hand detailing the capture of Kinburn and the forced destruction of the fort of Ohakoff. Some allied ships-of-war attempted to enter both the Dnieper and Bug, but retired after making a reconnaissance.  
It is known that the Russian army of reserve, intended for the defence of Odessa and for reinforcement of the army in the Crimea, is stationed at Nicolaeff. A large Russian force was marched to Odessa when the allied fleets were soon sailing thitherwards, and, on their withdrawal, was marched back as speedily to Nicolaeff. Although since the reduction of Kinburn and Ohakoff a land force, of the allies may advance on Nicolaeff, advances from the spot say it is questionable whether such an enterprise is thought of at this late season of the year. The tactics of the allied Commanders seem directed to rather expose the enemy to the destructive influence of winter, and to cut off his retreat than to offer open battle.  
There is a general opinion that the fleets have entered the Gulf of Perekop.  
At Sebastopol the Allies continue their repairs of the city, and their preparations for the bombardment of Fort Constantine and the line of works which the Russians hold and are strengthening on the north. A desultory cannonade is kept up on both sides without much effect. Large detachments were said to have been sent from drawing from the north side towards Simferopol, but these evidences of preparations to evacuate are said to have ceased.  
Gen. Gortschakoff lately expressed his determination to defend the Crimea at all hazards. The Emperor has left him to his own discretion. The allied army is at present of considerable strength in cavalry, and, as Marshal Pelissier in his despatch of the affair of the 29th ult., speaks of the skirmish of cavalry under Gen. D'Altonville, as "inaugurating a new series of operations," we may expect to see more use made of that arm.  
Previous accounts have informed us of the advance of the allies from Eupatoria and other points until almost in face of the enemy. Prince Gortschakoff now announces to his Government that, in consequence of demonstrations he made on their flank, the allies have returned to their former positions. Some other successes, but of trifling importance, have been gained by the fleets.  
In the Crimea, a belief prevails that the Russians would attack the allied positions; consequently the advance of the troops was countermanded, and the British have returned to Eupatoria, the French to Badjar, and the Turks and Sardinians to the Tcherzany.

The London Times, apparently speaking from authority, says:  
"We believe there can be no doubt that the operations for the expulsion of the Russians from the Crimea are abandoned for the present season. The main body of both armies will at once go into winter quarters. Five months of inactivity are thus before the armies of the East."  
According to Vienna letters the Emperor of Russia was desirous of holding a personal interview at some place on the frontier with the Emperor of Austria, King of Prussia, and probably other potentates, with the view of coming to some understanding for the conclusion of peace.  
From the Baltic and White Seas we have no news of moment.  
A very general opinion prevailed in the allied camp that the Russians meditated an attack on the allied camp round Sebastopol. Lord Pelissier telegraphed the information to Gen. Simpson, and for many nights the troops had slept on their arms.

**ASIA.**—Dates via Constantinople, are from Kars to October 1st, Erzerum, 9th, Trebizand, 11th, and Samson, 12th. According to these, the Russians had made no assault on Kars since their repulse by Gen. Williams, but they continued to blockade the city closely. Cholera was making havoc in the Russian camp, and had appeared in Kars. Omar Pacha had his headquarters at Souchem-Kale, and was concentrating his troops preparatory to marching into Georgia. His army was but 8,000 strong, at the dates, but reinforcements have since been sent from Constantinople and the Crimea.  
The Monitor announces that the Emperor is in his fifth month of pregnancy.  
**INDIA AND CHINA.**—Lord Stanley, son of the Earl of Derby, has been offered the Colonial Secretaryship.  
General Codrington has received the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Crimea, in the place of Gen. Simpson.  
The difficulty between France and Naples is settled.  
Some trifling successes have been gained by the fleets which have now sailed towards the Gulf of Perekop.  
Telegraphic accounts in anticipation of the Orizaba Mail have been received, of date from Bombay, October 24th, Madras September 26th, Calcutta, 23d, Hongkong 15th, and Shanghai, September 7. At Bombay the monsoon was over, and the fall of rain having been only 48 inches, (25 inches short of the average, it was feared the crops would be short to the extent of one-fourth.  
The Santal insurrection was dying out. Mr. Connolly, the British collector in Malabar, had been murdered by the natives.  
From China we learn that large quantities of Grain and Tea had arrived at Canton. Exchange had advanced both at Canton and Shanghai, but not to an extent to create danger under existing circumstances, of a renewal of specie shipments from England.  
The exports of tea to September 15th were 18,770,000 lbs. against 21,000,000 lbs. on the 20th September, 1854. Of silk the exports were 5,887 bales, against 6,907.

At Canton three chops of new Congon had arrived, and large quantities of old Hyson tea.  
At Shanghai there was a scarcity of fine tea and operations were restricted in consequence of high prices. Silk also was high but the settlements were large.  
Politically there was nothing new in China.  
Portugal.—London letters state that the Portuguese Government has prolonged the period for free importations into its ports to June 30th, 1855.

**THAT INVASION OF IRELAND.**—The recent attack of the British journals upon the United States, together with their mysterious allusions to the invasion of Ireland has raised up a number of prominent Irishmen in this city to consider whether, after all, a demonstration of some kind cannot be made at this crisis with a view to reinvigorate the spirit of liberty at home. The movement is advocated by men of ability, and a fund of some \$40,000 has been already secured. Confidential conferences are held every night in the parlors of a distinguished Irish exile, up town, and steps have been taken for extending the organization to Boston and to Philadelphia, and to New York.

**FATAL GUNNING ACCIDENT.**—Leander Earle, a clerk of Fay, Jones & Stone of Boston, was out on a gunning excursion at North Brookfield on Saturday, with some companions, and attempted to help one of them up a tree by lending him the assistance of the butt of his fowling piece, and placing the muzzle on his own breast. This was a careless proceeding, for the gun was loaded, and discharged, and lodged its contents in young Earle's heart, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and one child.  
Codfish are now taken in large quantities along our shores. Those we have seen, however, were but of small size. —Bass are also very plenty, and of good quality. Last Monday a party from this village hauled upwards of nine barrels of excellent bass, some of which weighed from 10 to 15 pounds. Bass, codfish and tautog are taken plentifully from the rocks. A friend of ours, on Monday last, caught about twenty bass and codfish—a good day's sport, we think.

**A MOWER.**—The fortune left by the Baron Dietrich of Vienna, to his grandson, Prince Sułowski, amounts to eighteen millions of dollars, (\$18,000,000). There were found in the cellar twenty-two bags, each containing 1,000 dollars in gold, and in different chests securities of date, and lost for a sum of 180,000 dollars. The practice of hoarding gold is said to be very common in Austria, where paper currency is greatly depreciated.  
**AN ARTIST TURNED CLERGYMAN.**—Rev. Jared B. Flagg, of Connecticut, has been called to Grace Church, Brooklyn, to succeed Rev. Dr. Vinton. He is a South Carolina by birth, and a nephew of Washington Allston, and having attained considerable eminence as an artist, abandoned his profession in order to devote his services to the church.

Professor Bache notes the following difference in the motion of the tides in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. On our own coast, in the Atlantic, they flow from east to west; on the coast of Great Britain, from west to east; and on the Pacific their motion is circular, they sweep round by Asia, turn, and flow back.  
The domestic infidelity of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar E. Ingelsoll, of Chicago, came to a crisis last week. He invited her to walk out with him from her separate lodgings, and shot her and then himself in the street. He died soon afterwards, and she was lingering fatally wounded.  
Pauperism has decreased to such a degree in most of the unions in the South and West of Ireland, and the workhouse inmates are so reduced in numbers, that the guardians are contemplating the consolidation of smaller unions, for the purpose of economizing the taxation.—*Prov. Jour.*  
In New York, the other day, Miss Mary Coo obtained from a sheriff's jury a verdict of \$10,000 against Samuel W. Plume, for seduction and breach of promise of marriage. The case was allowed to go by default. Both parties reside in Newark, N. J. Mr. Plume is said to be worth \$40,000 or \$50,000.  
**ANOTHER VICTIM OF SPIRITUALISM.**—Mr. William Wyman, a machinist, residing in this city, has been sent to the madhouse at Cambridge—a victim of the spiritual rappings—on complaint of the City Marshal.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*  
Thomas Francis Meagher has married Miss Townsend, one of the Fifth Avenue, New York, belles.

**WEEKLY ALMANAC.**  
NOVEMBER, 1855.  
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